Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1800. [No. 2010.

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

C. FOWLER and Company,
In addition to their uſual aſſortment of GROCERIES, have for Sale,
Excellent 4th-proof Coniac Brandy, by the pipe or quarter-caſk;—and a freſh ſupply of ſuperfine and common
FLOUR,
by the quantity or ſingle barrel.
Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

COFFEE.

10,000 Weight of excellent Bourbon Coffee to be ſold low for Caſh.—Apply to E. BURRILL.
Newport, Oct. 14, 1800.

BENJAMIN HILL
Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,
That he has for ſale, a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods; together with an aſſortment of Liverpool and Glaſs Ware; ſuperfine, common, and rye Flour, by the barrel or Cwt.; and fine Salt by the buſhel.
He ſtill continues to carry on the Baking buſineſs, and has on hand a quantity of Pilot and Ship-Bread, which he will ſell as low as any imported, of equal quality, next door North of Meſſieurs *GIBBS* and *CHANNING*'s Store.
Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

LOST,
On the 4th inſt. between the Brick Market in Newport, and Howland's-Ferry,
A work'd Pocket-Book, containing a number of papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the Mercury Printing-Office, ſhall be rewarded.
Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,
That he has just received, at his STORE *oppoſite General MARTIN's,*
A new Supply of
SUMMER GOODS,
which he is determined to ſell very low.
Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.
He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Has just Received by the laſt Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet.
A new Supply of
Engliſh and India GOODS,
ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.
He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.
Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.
Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

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ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.
New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, Sept. 2, 1800.

GODFREY WENWOOD
Has for Sale,
NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo.
A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.
Newport, July 8, 1800.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.
Hereby inform the Public, tha they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.
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Newport, July 21, 1800.

JOHN BAKER
Has for Sale at his STORE, *on Banister's Wharf,*
A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.
Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.
Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate as at any Store in Newport.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.
Newport, Sept. 24*th*, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY*,
Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities,
viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.
Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.
By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

State of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations. } *Sept.* 12, 1800.

The creditors of John Benſon, of Exeter, in the county of Waſhington, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of the inſolvent act ought not to be granted. By order,
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

NATHAN B. MILLER,
Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,
THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of
Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.
Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.
Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.
Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.
India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.
Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.
Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.
Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity, and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.
Alſo, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July* 15, 1800.

GROCERIES of a warranted good quality, and at the lowest prices,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL, by
HAZARD & GARDNER,
At their Stores, one door North of the Coffee-House, and on Stevens's Wharf,

Madeira	*WINES.*	*Mace*	
Sherry		*Caſſia*	
Liſbon		*Black Pepper*	
Malaga		*Alſpice*	
& Port		*Ginger*	
Holland Gin		*Engliſh Muſtard, by the lb. or bottle*	
Weſt-India Rum		*Weſt-India Cayanne*	
Cogniac & Barcelona Brandy		*Loaf & other Sugars*	
Anniſeed Cordial		*Salad Oil*	
London Porter		*Anchovies*	
Gunpowder	*TEAS.*	*Capers by the lb. or bottle*	
Hyſon		*Caſtile & Brown Soap*	
Souchong		*Spermaceti and Tallow mould Candles*	
& Bohea		*Naples Hair-Powder*	
Green Coffee		*Poland white and ragged blue Starch*	
Rice		*Spaniſh Indigo*	
No. 1 & No. 2 Boſton Chocolate		*Havanna Segars*	
Almonds		*Fig Tobacco*	
Box Raiſins		*Eſſence Spruce*	
Zante Currants		*Corks*	
Citron		*Powder, Shot, &c.*	
Cloves			
Nutmegs			

Alſo—A ſmall invoice of faſhionable and common aſſorted Glaſs Ware.
Ditto Braſs Latches.
Town and country retailers are invited to purchaſe; liberal credit will be given them.
To thoſe who have formed themſelves their cuſtomers, they tender their expreſs thanks.——Tranſient cuſtom will be gratefully received.
Newport, Oct. 15, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.
—ALSO—
Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.
—LIKEWISE—
LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.
July 1, 1800.

CASH, and the higheſt Price given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Mercury Office.

LATEST
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the ſhip Cornelia, arrived at Portland from Liverpool, bringing London dates to Auguſt 31.

LONDON, Auguſt 31.

GOVERNMENT yeſterday received accounts of increaſed exertions to prepare the Breſt Fleet for ſea; that conſiderable bodies of troops had been ordered thither from the interior, and that Bonaparte was about to repair to Breſt to accelerate and animate the meditated enterprize.

Lord St. Vincent has moored his veſſels in ſuch a manner, that whilſt the ſeaſon will admit of his retaining his ſituation, it is impoſſible that a veſſel of any deſcription can either leave or enter Breſt. Our tars were in high ſpirits at the proſpect of more active ſervice.

The public funds yeſterday experienced a further riſe of one per cent. under a prevalent opinion *that France had expreſſed* a deſire to treat with the Allies collectively for a general peace. We are wholly unacquainted with the circumſtances which have induced this impreſſion. We are aſſured, that citizen Otto, the agent for French Priſoners in this Country who has been mentioned as the medium of pacific overtures from the French government to our cabinet, has not, directly or indirectly, received from M. Talleyrand, or any other individual compoſing the French Executive, any communication which in the ſlighteſt degree involved the ſubject of negociation.

The flag of truce which ſailed from Dover on Tueſday for Calais, returned on Thurſday, and was again ſent off for France on Friday. She was charged with diſpatches, ſtated to be from the Tranſport Office, but which were not directed to Capt. Cotes our agent for priſoners, in France, or to citizen Forfait, the Republican Miniſter of Marine, as the ordinary communications of that board are wont to be addreſſed:—but from this nothing ſatisfactory can be collected.

We can however with deciſion ſay, that the Court of Vienna, on ſigning the Treaty with this country on the 12th inſt. iſſued a declaration to all the courts of Europe, announcing the determination of his Imperial majeſty not to treat with France, except in conjunction with England and his other allies. This inſtrument is dated the 12th of Auguſt; we have ſeen an abſtract of it; the Hamburg mail due this day will moſt probably put us in poſſeſſion of the detail.

The late deſpatches from Lord Whitworth, we have reaſon to believe, were leſs ſatisfactory than government had expected.

The Daniſh miniſter, we are told, aſſumed a lofty tone, declaring, that although his Daniſh majeſty ſhould be unaided by Ruſſia or Sweden, he would nevertheleſs aſſert the rights of nations, and oppoſe to the extent of his powers, the growing tyranny of the Britiſh flag.—The ſubſequent intercourſe between the miniſters is ſtated to have been more moderate, but nothing leſs decided. We are not of opinion, that the interference of Admiral Dickſon in the negociation will be neceſſary, but we are ſatisfied, that the preſence of his force will powerfully tend to its adjuſtment.

The following letters were in circulation yeſterday; we do not attach much conſequence or credit to them, but on a ſubject ſo important every thing has intereſt.

"*Yarmouth, Friday Evening.*

"The Martin ſloop arrived here, left Elſineur on the 21ſt.—Admiral Dickſon had a moſt boiſterous paſſage thither; his force conſiſts of ſeven ſhips of the line, one 50, two frigates, one ſloop, four bomb veſſels, and five gun veſſels;—but it does not appear, by the accounts I have ſeen, that the tranſports had accompanied him into the Sound. Our 74's are placed along-ſide the Daniſh ſhips of the line;—our frigates againſt their's; and the bombs, &c. are ſtationed cloſe to the caſtle of Cronenburg, waiting in anxious ſuſpence, the reſult of Lord Whitworth's negociations. Every ſhip was prepared for action."

"*Dundee, Auguſt* 26.

"Laſt night arrived here, the Hope of this port, Robert Anderſon, maſter, from Riga, who reports, that he left Elſineur on Thurſday the 21ſt inſt. under convoy of the Martin ſloop of war: that in a ſhort time after Lord Whitworth's arrival, the Danes moored four 74's acroſs the Sound as to block up the paſſage: that on Tue

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Holland Gin		*Caſſia*
West-India Rum		*Black Pepper*
Cogniac & Barcelona Brandy		*Alſpice*
Anniſeed Cordial		*Ginger*
London Porter		*Engliſh Muſtard, by the lb. or bottle*
Gunpowder, Hyſon, Souchong & Bohea	*TEAS.*	*Weſt-India Cayanne*
Green Coffee		*Loaf & other Sugar*
Rice		*Salad Oil*
No. 1 & No. 2 Boſton Chocolate		*Anchovies*
Almonds		*Capers by the lb. or bottle*
Box Raiſins		*Caſtile & brown Soap*
Zante Currants		*Spermaceti and Tallow mould Candles*
Citron		*Naples Hair-Powder*
Cloves		*Poland white and ragged blue Starch*
Nutmegs		*Spaniſh Indigo*
		Havanna Segars
		Fig Tobacco
		Eſſence Spruce
		Corks
		Powder, Shot, &c.

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Ditto Brass Latches.
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Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.
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LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.
July 1, 1800.

CASH, and the higheſt Price given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Mercury Office.

LATEST
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the ſhip Cornelia, arrived at Portland from Liverpool, bringing London dates to Auguſt 31.

LONDON, Auguſt 31.
GOVERNMENT yeſterday received accounts of increaſed exertions to prepare the Breſt Fleet for ſea; that conſiderable bodies of troops had been ordered thither from the interior, and that Bonaparte was about to repair to Breſt to accelerate and animate the meditated enterprize.
Lord St. Vincent has moored his veſſels in ſuch a manner, that whilſt the ſeaſon will admit of his retaining his ſituation, it is impoſſible that a veſſel of any deſcription can either leave or enter Breſt. Our tars were in high ſpirits at the proſpect of more active ſervice.
The public funds yeſterday experienced a further riſe of one per cent. under a prevalent opinion *that France had expreſſed* a deſire to treat with the Allies collectively for a general peace. We are wholly unacquainted with the circumſtances which have induced this impreſſion. We are aſſured, that citizen Otto, the agent for French Priſoners in this Country who has been mentioned as the medium of pacific overtures from the French government to our cabinet, has not, directly or indirectly, received from M. Talleyrand, or any other individual compoſing the French Executive, any communication which in the ſlighteſt degree involved the ſubject of negociation.
The flag of truce which ſailed from Dover on Tueſday for Calais, returned on Thurſday, and was again ſent off for France on Friday. She was charged with diſpatches, ſtated to be from the Tranſport Office, but which were not directed to Capt. Cotes our agent for priſoners, in France, or to citizen Forfait, the Republican Miniſter of Marine, as the ordinary communications of that board are wont to be addreſſed:—but from this nothing ſatisfactory can be collected.
We can however with deciſion ſay, that the Court of Vienna, on ſigning the Treaty with this country on the 12th inſt. iſſued a declaration to all the courts of Europe, announcing the determination of his Imperial majeſty not to treat with France, except in conjunction with England and his other allies. This inſtrument is dated the 12th of Auguſt; we have ſeen an abſtract of it; the Hamburg mail due this day will moſt probably put us in poſſeſſion of the detail.
The late deſpatches from Lord Whitworth, we have reaſon to believe, were leſs ſatisfactory than government had expected.
The Daniſh miniſter, we are told, aſſumed a lofty tone, declaring, that although his Daniſh majeſty ſhould be unaided by Ruſſia or Sweden, he would nevertheleſs aſſert the rights of nations, and oppoſe to the extent of his powers, the growing tyranny of the Britiſh flag.—The ſubſequent intercourſe between the miniſters is ſtated to have been more moderate, but nothing leſs decided. We are not of opinion, that the interference of Admiral Dickſon in the negociation will be neceſſary, but we are ſatisfied, that the preſence of his force will powerfully tend to its adjuſtment.
The following letters were in circulation yeſterday; we do not attach much conſequence or credit to them, but on a ſubject ſo important every thing has intereſt.

"*Yarmouth, Friday Evening.*
"The Martin ſloop arrived here, left Elſineur on the 21ſt.—Admiral Dickſon had a moſt boiſterous paſſage thither; his force conſiſts of ſeven ſhips of the line, one 50, two frigates, one ſloop, four bomb veſſels, and five gun veſſels;—but it does not appear, by the accounts I have ſeen, that the tranſports had accompanied him into the Sound. Our 74's are placed along-ſide the Daniſh ſhips of the line;—our frigates againſt their's; and the bombs, &c. are ſtationed cloſe to the caſtle of Cronenburg, waiting in anxious ſuſpence, the reſult of Lord Whitworth's negociations. Every ſhip was prepared for action."

"*Dundee, Auguſt* 26.
"Laſt night arrived here, the Hope of this port, Robert Anderſon, maſter, from Riga, who reports, that he left Elſineur on Thurſday the 21ſt inſt. under convoy of the Martin ſloop of war: that in a ſhort time after Lord Whitworth's arrival, the Danes moored four 74's acroſs the Sound as to block up the paſſage: that on Tue

the 19th, admiral Dickſon with ſeven ſail of the line and a number of fire ſhips, gun-boats &c. arrived and came to anchor about three miles below the Caſtle, upon which the Daniſh Commodore ſent his boat on board the Britiſh Fleet; that early next morning admiral Dickſon got under weigh in line of battle, with his men at their quarters, and brought up within piſtol ſhot of the Daniſh ſquadron; that the Romney, of 50 guns, with a cutter, were diſpatched up above Copenhagen, for fear our merchantmen might meet with detention there. Next day, Capt. Anderſon ſailed and left matters in the above ſituation.

A new religion inſtituted by a deſcendant of Ab Dool Wahaub, is rapidly increaſing proſelytes in Syria, Arabia, and Egypt.

The war contributions in Bengal, amounted in December laſt to 139,333l.

French Commanders.—Gen. Brune commands the army of Italy.—Gen. Macdonald the army of Reſerve at Dijon.—Gen. Moreau the army of the Rhine.—He, and Gen. Lecourbe, are at Straſburg.

Gen. Berthier is gone on a miſſion to Spain.

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The beautiful and level plains, which lately exhibited all the rich variety of cultivation were at the date of theſe accounts, covered with boats employed in collecting the wreck of the country floating on the waters.

PARIS, Auguſt 24.

We are this moment aſſured that Duroc has ſet out again for Vienna, accompanied by the Senator Barthelemy. We cannot ſay that this report is authentic, though it has been repeated to us by a number of perſons who are in the way of being well informed. The only inference we can draw from it is, that as yet nothing is decided reſpecting the great object that now intereſts all Europe, and that this rumour gives riſe to ſome additional conjectures in favour of Peace." *(Journal de Soir).*

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Auguſt 20.

The projects of the enemy are no longer doubtful. They wiſh to eſtabliſh themſelves in Zealand, of which they wiſh to take poſſeſſion, in the name of the Stadtholder.—He has there a great number of Partizans. Maſters of Zealand, they could unceaſingly harraſs the other parts of the Batavian Republic, as well as the low countries, and would oblige the French and Bataviams to keep conſtantly in them a great number of troops.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople. July 28.

"A few days ago, freſh intelligence reached us from Egypt.

"General Kleber has been murdered, and General Menou has ſucceeded him in his command.——It is reported that a Janizary, under the pretence of delivering a petition to Kleber, ſtabbed him. General Menou, in a letter which he wrote to Sir Sidney Smith ſays, that the aſſaſſin had been purpoſely ſent from Gaza to commit the murder. But there are ſufficient reaſons to believe to the contrary; and Menou himſelf is accuſed of having hired the murderer (an Egyptian in diſguiſe) who was cut in pieces immediately after the aſſaſſination.

"Other reports ſay, that the murderer was probably actuated by private revenge, as the French had committed unheard-of cruelties, eſpecially at Boulac, a ſuburb of Cairo, where they ſpared neither women nor children.

"What occaſions the ſuſpicions againſt General Menou are his jacobinical principles, and his having been at the head of that French party in Egypt, which was always againſt the evacuation of that country.

"General Kleber, who was as much beloved by the other party, as they hate his ſucceſſor, is generally regretted here; and his death is the more unwelcome to the Porte, as he was on the eve of adopting the capitulation of El-Ariſch for the evacuation of Egypt. Menou immediately broke off theſe negociations, declaring that he firſt required the conſent of his Government.

"The Porte will now take up arms again, and the Grand Vizier and Captain Pacha are conjointly to decide the fate of Egypt by the ſword.——The former is ſaid to have completed his army, and will have a reinforcement of 45,000 freſh troops, under the Pacha of Maden. The Captain Pacha has likewiſe a ſtrong corps of Albaneſe on board his fleet, and the attack will be made in various points.——When the laſt letters left Gaza, the Captain-Pacha had failed thence with his fleet.

"Tichelebi Effendi, late Paymaſter of the Army of Egypt, has been appointed Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He is a man of great talents and influence, and highly eſteemed by the Grand Signior.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

Gen. Gabriel, the black fellow, who has been ſo inſtrumental in exciting an inſurrection among the negroes, had his trial yeſterday. He was convicted of the fact upon the ſtrongeſt teſtimony, and condemned to be hanged this day at the uſual place of execution. Gabriel during his trial, appeared extremely uneaſy in his mind, as if labouring under the ſevereſt oppreſſion of a guilty conſcience. After ſentence was paſſed, the Court obſerved to him that much anxiety and trouble ſeemed to hang upon his countenance, and recommended an open confeſſion of all that he knew concerning the conſpiracy, to relieve himſelf in a meaſure of the heavy burthen which evidently diſtreſſed him; however, he would make no diſcoveries but plead with earneſtneſs for the day of his execution to be put off until Friday.

NORFOLK, October 12.

Accounts are in town from Suffolk, mentioning that an inſurrection had been meditated at that place.—It is ſaid the circumſtance was diſcovered by two white women that lived with ſome negroes.—A patrole on Monday apprehended the women, and they were undergoing an examination when the ſtage left there.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Few events have excited greater conſternation among the mercantile part of our citizens than the late elopement of Nathaniel Olcott. This young man, by habits of aſſiduity and fineſſe, had addreſs enough to procure a credit of between two and three hundred thouſand dollars, with which he has finally abſconded.

A reward of 2000 dollars is offered for the Swindler by the Bank of New-York, and we have reaſon to expect that he will be apprehended and ſecured, as many have gone in purſuit of him—ſome for the ſake of the reward but more from nobler views—thoſe of ſaving their families from threatened ruin.

We can trace his conduct in its various conſequences and probable reſults, we can with difficulty believe that ſuch infamy could exiſt in the breaſt of a human being. Had he preyed only on the property of thoſe who could not be materially affected by it, the public ſympathy would have been leſs exquiſite and extenſive. But he has done more—he has betrayed the confidence of his warmeſt friends, and reduced to miſery thoſe previouſly diſtreſſed. The event, however, which excites the great horror, and fills the meaſure of his crimes, is the untimely end of the amiable and unfortunate Mr. R——! Although it is impoſſible to ſuppreſs our indignation for Olcott, and his deeds, it is with extreme reluctance we do it, when we reflect on the wounded feelings of the truly reſpectable family with which he is connected. Nothing but a ſenſe of public juſtice could induce the meaſure.

It is now time that the fatal blow ſhould be given to the ſpirit of fraudulent ſpeculation, which has in many inſtances, been crowned with ſucceſs amongſt us, that Europeans have imagined we have reduced it to a ſcience.—In order to accompliſh this deſireable end, our laws relative to bankruptcy and ſwindling ſhould undergo further reviſion and correction; that we may the better diſtinguiſh the unhappy debtor from the deſigning ſpeculator. And thoſe who reflect on the duties to ſociety, and who are zealous for national reſpectability, ſhould rather ſacrifice their lives, than place in the Legiſlative councils, characters of blaſted reputation, however eminent their talents may be for political intrigue.

Touſſaint has invited the emigrants from St. Domingo to return, aſſuring them ſafety in their perſons and property. Reliance is to be placed on the word of this Chief; and many are preparing to accept his invitation.

An embargo was laid at the Havanna, the 27th Sept. It is ſuppoſed money ſhips were on the point of ſailing for Spain.

NEW-HAVEN, October 19.

On Thurſday laſt the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State convened in this city. The Houſe of Repreſentatives made choice of John C. Smith, Eſq; Speaker, and Calvin Goddard and Timothy Pitkin, jun. Eſquires, Clerks.

SPEECH of his Excellency Gov. TRUMBULL, to both Houſes of the Legiſlature, at the opening of the ſeſſion.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Since our laſt meeting in General aſſembly, very little has occurred, to gain your particular attention at this time, or to be the ſubject of public communication.

The Act of Renunciation paſſed in May laſt, with the deed of ceſſion of this State's juriſdiction over the territory commonly called the Weſtern Reſerve of Connecticut, were early tranſmitted to the office of the Secretary of State, for the United States.—They were laid before the Preſident of the United States; they have received his approbation; and have by him been directed to be depoſited in the Office of State, for the purpoſes for which the deed has been executed.

A circumſtance relative to the adminiſtration of civil juſtice in the State, appears to me to be worthy your particular attention. In many of our counties, the buſineſs of the Superior Court has accumulated to ſuch a degree as to cauſe great delay in trials.—This delay muſt be very injurious to parties, and productive of many ſerious evils. If ſome remedy could be provided in this caſe, it would, I apprehend, be acceptable to the people at large, and would greatly ſubſerve the purpoſes of diſtributive juſtice. The labours of the Superior Court, are very great, and it is ſcarcely to be expected, that by their increaſed exertions, the evils mentioned can be removed. Whether any regulations can be adopted on this ſubject, which ſhall conſiſt with the public intereſts of the State, and tend to promote the great objects of the eſtabliſhment of Courts of Juſtice, I ſubmit to the collected wiſdom of the Legiſlature.

While convulſions, war, and revolutions ſtill prevail in Europe, which threaten further derangement of their ancient ſyſtems of civil government, and political eſtabliſhments; and when internal agitations are appearing within theſe U. States, which may endanger our national quiet, harmony, and order;—I know no better courſe for this State to purſue, than to adhere ſteadily to her long tried ſtability of religious, moral and political virtues, and to attend cautiouſly to her ancient habits of internal order; to her quiet ſubmiſſion to eſtabliſhed regulations, and tranquil obſervance of her preſent inſtitutions of moral and civil adminiſtration. In this courſe ſhe may beſt ſubſerve the general intereſts of the Union, contribute to her own peace, happineſs, and tranquility; and continue to herſelf that reputation for political wiſdom and prudence, which ſhe has hitherto ſo honorably obtained among her ſiſter States.—For although uſeful diſcoveries and inſtructive informations are not to be rejected without conſideration, yet the haſty adoption and purſuit of every novel idea of improvement, which may be dropped from the mouths or the pens of ardent politicians, or fanciful modern philoſophers, is certainly tending to the other extreme. The true point of wiſdom will lead us to examine with mirute caution, and to adopt with critical diſcrimination, any projected innovations in our eſtabliſhed forms and regulations. At all times this idea is important, but more eſpecially will it be found to be uſefully practiced in times of political turbulence and agitation. Turbulence and faction will ariſe, and are the bane of all free Governments.—They form, perhaps, that bitter ingredient which is calculated in Providence, to daſh with alloy, that great ſource of human felicity; and thereby to prevent its proving ſtill more pernicious, by intoxicating our faculties, and corrupting our hearts. Hence, vigilance, and energy are urged on the virtuous and the good. And I confidently truſt, that whenever danger to us ſhall become imminent, Providence will rouſe that vigilance energy and talent among the virtuous ſupporters of our free and h Government which will be neceſſary for occaſion;—ſuch as will be ſuitable to accompliſhment of the divine purpoſe, the eſtabliſhment of our national happi and political proſperity. To this end, wiſdom and prudence be the ſtability of times!—Under the influence of theſe tues, and practiſing our duty agreeabl their dictates, although in the midſt of litical troubles, we may ſafely rely on a wiſe and all-powerful Providence for its rection and aſſiſtance. Our fathers truſted in GOD; and often, in their ti of diſtreſs, did they experience Divine in poſition. Like them truſting and act we may confidently hope, that like th we may be brought out of our troubles, a way which our wiſdom had not kno and may be led in paths which our prud had not diſcovered, whence light may out of darkneſs, and crooked things ma made ſtraight.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL
New-Haven, October 9, 1800.

NEWBURY-PORT, Oct. 14.

On the 10th inſt. the Rev. *THEOD DEHON*, of Newport, was admitted to the der of Prieſt by the Right Rev. Biſhop I

BOSTON Oct. 16.

Capt. Webber, who arrived here yeſ day from Copenhagen, which place he about the 1ſt of Sept. informs, that I Whitworth, was ſtill at Copenhagen. was expected to return to England in a ſ time, without effecting an accommoda with the Daniſh Court: That the D were highly incenſed at the recent conc of England, and were making preparat for defence, both by ſea and by land; an Engliſh fleet of 6 ſail of the line ſome frigates were lying in Elſineur ro waiting the iſſue of Lord Whitwo miſſion.

Captain Weld, arrived yeſterday f Tortola, laſt from St. Thomas's, wh place he left the 20th Sept. informs us, accounts had juſt reached St. Thom that Curracoa had actually been take the French from Guadaloupe; and tha was effected by a ſtratagem, in the follo manner:—Several French privateers troops on board, arrived off the place, demanded liberty to land; but were refu ſoon after they got under way, and left place for two or three days, when they turned and informed the Governor th large fleet of Engliſh ſhips of war, and tr ports had been ſeen off the coaſt, deſt for the reduction of that place, and they now demanded protection from hi an ally to the French Republic with miſſion to land and aſſiſt in the defen the town. This ſineſſe ſucceeded, and troops were ſuffered to be landed; they mediately entered the principal forts, after diſarming the ſoldiers, and arre the Governor; proclaimed themſe maſters of Curracoa.

October 18.

Laſt night arrived the ſhip Morning-S Capt. Stover, 39 days from Liverpool. her we have London papers to Sept. 1ſt; day later than by the Cornelia.—The not contain any thing eſſentially import "Upon the ſubject of peace or war ſtill afford nothing but vague ſpeculation looſe conjecture." Military preparat are making both in France and Germany

The common report at Liverpool, the September was that the Breſt fleet was —The aſſaſſination of Gen. Kleber is cially confirmed.

It is not that we have expected to l any thing important from the Envoys of United States in France that we ſo frequ ly mention the ſubject.—Where noth can be done but little can be ſaid.—T French cannot if they would pay their ſp ation dues; and they would not if t could.—If the Envoys return home as as they went, it will be as much as need expected. The papers via Portland h no mention of them; but Capt. Prince ſ it was the common report at Liverpool, would conclude an honorable negociati

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18.

Died, on Tueſday laſt, General *Sim Thayer*, of Cumberland, in this St whoſe eminent ſervices in the late fev tionary war will be remembered, as long gratitude ſhall be conſidered a virtue His remains were brought to this town Thurſday, and reſpectfully interred i north burying-ground.

From a late London Paper.

DENMARK.

The French papers have lately preſen ſtatements of the ſituations of the North Powers. The following picture of Denm may at this moment be thought intereſtin

The Daniſh government, though con uted on the moſt uncontrouled deſpot preſents us nevertheleſs in many inſta with very excellent and uſeful models.

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Yeſterday morning early, a ſtrong cannonade was heard from the mouth of the Maeſe. In the evening, we learnt that the Engliſh had attempted a landing at the break of day on Zealand, near the Briel.——They had actually landed a few troops on the moſt convenient part of the Coaſt, but no conſequence ſeems to have reſulted from it.——The Engliſh have alſo failed in their attempt to cut out a Batavian ſhip of the line. As ſoon as this landing was known, General Charier marched with ſome Batavian troops to the ſpot, and obliged the Engliſh to reembark. They loſt five men. Our loſs conſiſts in two men killed and three wounded. Every precaution is taken to place our coaſt in the moſt formidable ſtate of defence, and General Charier is left in the command of the mouth of the Maeſe.

Auguſt 20.

The projects of the enemy are no longer doubtful. They wiſh to eſtabliſh themſelves in Zealand, of which they wiſh to take poſſeſſion, in the name of the Stadtholder.—He has there a great number of Partizans. Maſters of Zealand, they could unceaſingly harraſs the other parts of the Batavian Republic, as well as the low countries, and would oblige the French and Bataviams to keep conſtantly in them a great number of troops.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, July 28.

"A few days ago, freſh intelligence reached us from Egypt.

"General Kleber has been murdered, and General Menou has ſucceeded him in his command.——It is reported that a Janizary, under the pretence of delivering a petition to Kleber, ſtabbed him. General Menou, in a letter which he wrote to Sir Sidney Smith ſays, that the aſſaſſin had been purpoſely ſent from Gaza to commit the murder. But there are ſufficient reaſons to believe to the contrary; and Menou himſelf is accuſed of having hired the murderer (an Egyptian in diſguiſe) who was cut in pieces immediately after the aſſaſſination.

"Other reports ſay, that the murderer was probably actuated by private revenge, as the French had committed unheard-of cruelties, eſpecially at Boulac, a ſuburb of Cairo, where they ſpared neither women nor children.

"What occaſions the ſuſpicions againſt General Menou are his jacobinical principles, and his having been at the head of that French party in Egypt, which was always againſt the evacuation of that country.

"General Kleber, who was as much beloved by the other party, as they hate his ſucceſſor, is generally regretted here; and his death is the more unwelcome to the Porte, as he was on the eve of adopting the capitulation of El-Ariſch for the evacuation of Egypt. Menou immediately broke off theſe negociations, declaring that he firſt required the conſent of his Government.

"The Porte will now take up arms again, and the Grand Vizier and Captain Pacha are conjointly to decide the fate of Egypt by the ſword.——The former is ſaid to have completed his army, and will have a reinforcement of 45,000 freſh troops, under the Pacha of Maden. The Captain Pacha has likewiſe a ſtrong corps of Albaneſe on board his fleet, and the attack will be made in various points.——When the laſt letters left Gaza, the Captain-Pacha had ſailed thence with his fleet.

"Tichelebi Effendi, late Paymaſter of the Army of Egypt, has been appointed Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. He is a man of great taleuts and influence, and highly eſteemed by the **Grand Signior.**

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

Gen. Gabriel, the black fellow, who has been ſo inſtrumental in exciting an inſurrection among the negroes, had his trial yeſterday. He was convicted of the fact upon the ſtrongeſt teſtimony, and condemned to be hanged this day at the uſual place of execution. Gabriel during his trial, appeared extremely uneaſy in his mind, as if labouring under the ſevereſt oppreſſion of a guilty conſcience. After ſentence was paſſed, the Court obſerved to him that much anxiety and trouble ſeemed to hang upon his countenance, and recommended an open confeſſion of all that he knew concerning the conſpiracy, to relieve himſelf in a meaſure of the heavy burthen which evidently diſtreſſed him; however, he would make no diſcoveries but plead with earneſtneſs for the day of his execution to be put off until Friday.

NORFOLK, October 12.

Accounts are in town from Suffolk, mentioning that an inſurrection had been meditated at that place.—It is ſaid the circumſtance was diſcovered by two white women that lived with ſome negroes.—A patrole on Monday apprehended the women, and they were undergoing an examination when the ſtage left there.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Few events have excited greater conſternation among the mercantile part of our citizens than the late elopement of Nathaniel Olcott. This young man, by habits of aſſiduity and fineſſe, had addreſs enough to procure a credit of between two and three hundred thouſand dollars, with which he has finally abſconded.

A reward of 2000 dollars is offered for the Swindler by the Bank of New-York, and we have reaſon to expect that he will be apprehended and ſecured, as many have gone in purſuit of him—ſome for the ſake of the reward but more from nobler views—thoſe of ſaving their families from threatened ruin.

We can trace his conduct in its various conſequences and probable reſults, we can with difficulty believe that ſuch infamy could exiſt in the breaſt of a human being. Had he preyed only on the property of thoſe who could not be materially affected by it, the public ſympathy would have been leſs exquiſite and extenſive. But he has done more—he has betrayed the confidence of his warmeſt friends, and reduced to miſery thoſe previouſly diſtreſſed. The event, however, which excites the great horror, and fills the meaſure of his crimes, is the untimely end of the amiable and unfortunate Mr. R——! Although it is impoſſible to ſuppreſs our indignation for Olcott, and his deeds, it is with extreme reluctance we do it, when we reflect on the wounded feelings of the truly reſpectable family with which he is connected. Nothing but a ſenſe of public juſtice could induce the meaſure.

It is now time that the fatal blow ſhould be given to the ſpirit of fraudulent ſpeculation, which has in many inſtances, been crowned with ſucceſs amongſt us, that Europeans have imagined we have reduced it to a ſcience.—In order to accompliſh this deſireable end, our laws relative to bankruptcy and ſwindling ſhould undergo further reviſion and correction; that we may the better diſtinguiſh the unhappy debtor from the deſigning ſpeculator. And thoſe who reflect on the duties to ſociety, and who are zealous for national reſpectability, ſhould rather ſacrifice their lives, than place in the Legiſlative councils, characters of blaſted reputation, however eminent their talents may be for political intrigue.

Touſſaint has invited the emigrants from St. Domingo to return, aſſuring them ſafety in their perſons and property. Reliance is to be placed on the word of this Chief; and many are preparing to accept his invitation.

An embargo was laid at the Havanna, the 27th Sept. It is ſuppoſed money ſhips were on the point of ſailing for Spain.

NEW-HAVEN, October 19.

On Thurſday laſt the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State convened in this city. The Houſe of Repreſentatives made choice of John C. Smith, Eſq; Speaker, and Calvin Goddard and Timothy Pitkin, jun. Eſquires, Clerks.

SPEECH of his Excellency Gov. TRUMBULL, to both Houſes of the Legiſlature, at the opening of the ſeſſion.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Since our laſt meeting in General aſſembly, very little has occurred, to gain your particular attention at this time, or to be the ſubject of public communication.

The Act of Renunciation paſſed in May laſt, with the deed of ceſſion of this State's juriſdiction over the territory commonly called the Weſtern Reſerve of Connecticut, were early tranſmitted to the office of the Secretary of State, for the United States.—They were laid before the Preſident of the United States; they have received his approbation; and have by him been directed to be depoſited in the Office of State, for the purpoſes for which the deed has been executed.

A circumſtance relative to the adminiſtration of civil juſtice in the State, appears to me to be worthy your particular attention. In many of our counties, the buſineſs of the Superior Court has accumulated to ſuch a degree as to cauſe great delay in trials.—This delay muſt be very injurious to parties, and productive of many ſerious evils. If ſome remedy could be provided in this caſe, it would, I apprehend, be acceptable to the people at large, and would greatly ſubſerve the purpoſes of diſtributive juſtice. The labours of the Superior Court, are very great, and it is ſcarcely to be expected, that by their increaſed exertions, the evils mentioned can be removed. Whether any regulations can be adopted on this ſubject, which ſhall conſiſt with the public intereſts of the State, and tend to promote the great objects of the eſtabliſhment of Courts of Juſtice, I ſubmit to the collected wiſdom of the Legiſlature.

While convulſions, war, and revolutions ſtill prevail in Europe, which threaten further derangement of their ancient ſyſtems of civil government, and political eſtabliſhments; and when internal agitations are appearing within theſe U. States, which may endanger our national quiet, harmony, and order;—I know no better courſe for this State to purſue, than to adhere ſteadily to her long tried ſtability of religious, moral and political virtues, and to attend cautiouſly to her ancient habits of internal order; to her quiet ſubmiſſion to eſtabliſhed regulations, and tranquil obſervance of her preſent inſtitutions of moral and civil adminiſtration. In this courſe ſhe may beſt ſubſerve the general intereſts of the Union, contribute to her own peace, happineſs, and tranquility; and continue to herſelf that reputation for political wiſdom and prudence, which ſhe has hitherto ſo honorably obtained among her ſiſter States.—For although uſeful diſcoveries and inſtructive informations are not to be rejected without conſideration, yet the haſty adoption and purſuit of every novel idea of improvement, which may be dropped from the mouths or the pens of ardent politicians, or fanciful modern philoſophers, is certainly tending to the other extreme. The true point of wiſdom will lead us to examine with minute caution, and to adopt with critical diſcrimination, any projected innovations in our eſtabliſhed forms and regulations. At all times this idea is important, but more eſpecially will it be found to be uſefully practiced in times of political turbulence and agitation. Turbulence and faction will ariſe, and are the bane of all free Governments.—They form, perhaps, that bitter ingredient which is calculated in Providence, to daſh with alloy, that great ſource of human felicity; and thereby to prevent its proving ſtill more pernicious, by intoxicating our faculties, and corrupting our hearts. Hence, vigilance, and energy are urged on the virtuous and the good. And I confidently truſt, that whenever danger to us ſhall become imminent, Providence will rouſe that vigilance energy and talent among the virtuous ſupporters of our free and happy Government which will be neceſſary for the occaſion;—ſuch as will be ſuitable to the accompliſhment of the divine purpoſe, and the eſtabliſhment of our national happineſs and political proſperity. To this end, may wiſdom and prudence be the ſtability of our times!—Under the influence of theſe virtues, and practiſing our duty agreeably to their dictates, although in the midſt of political troubles, we may ſafely rely on an all wiſe and all-powerful Providence for its direction and aſſiſtance. Our fathers thus truſted in GOD; and often, in their times of diſtreſs, did they experience Divine interpoſition. Like them truſting and acting, we may confidently hope, that like them, we may be brought out of our troubles, by a way which our wiſdom had not known, and may be led in paths which our prudence had not diſcovered, whence light may ariſe out of darkneſs, and crooked things may be made ſtraight.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

New-Haven, October 9, 1800.

NEWBURY-PORT, Oct. 14.

On the 10th inſt. the Rev. *THEODORE DEHON*, of Newport, was admitted to the order of Prieſt by the Right Rev. Biſhop Baſs.

BOSTON Oct. 16.

Capt. Webber, who arrived here yeſterday from Copenhagen, which place he left about the 1ſt of Sept. informs, that Lord Whitworth, was ſtill at Copenhagen, but was expected to return to England in a ſhort time, without effecting an accommodation with the Daniſh Court: That the Danes were highly incenſed at the recent conduct of England, and were making preparations for defence, both by ſea and by land; that an Engliſh fleet of 6 ſail of the line and ſome frigates were lying in Elſineur roads, waiting the iſſue of Lord Whitworth's miſſion.

Captain Weld, arrived yeſterday from Tortola, laſt from St. Thomas's, which place he left the 20th Sept. informs us, that accounts had juſt reached St. Thomas's, that Curracoa had actually been taken by the French from Guadaloupe; and that it was effected by a ſtratagem, in the following manner:—Several French privateers with troops on board, arrived off the place, and demanded liberty to land; but were refuſed; ſoon after they got under way, and left the place for two or three days, when they returned and informed the Governor that a large fleet of Engliſh ſhips of war, and tranſports had been ſeen off the coaſt, deſtined for the reduction of that place, and that they now demanded protection from him, as an ally to the French Republic with permiſſion to land and aſſiſt in the defence of the town. This ſineſſe ſucceeded, and the troops were ſuffered to be landed; they immediately entered the principal forts, and after diſarming the ſoldiers, and arreſting the Governor; proclaimed themſelves maſters of Curracoa.

October 18.

Laſt night arrived the ſhip Morning-Star, Capt. Stover, 39 days from Liverpool. By her we have London papers to Sept. 1ſt; one day later than by the Cornelia.—They do not contain any thing eſſentially important. "Upon the ſubject of peace or war they ſtill afford nothing but vague ſpeculation and looſe conjecture." Military preparations are making both in France and Germany.

The common report at Liverpool, the 7th September was that the Breſt fleet was out.—The aſſaſſination of Gen. Kleber is officially confirmed.

It is not that we have expected to hear any thing important from the Envoys of the United States in France that we ſo frequently mention the ſubject.—Where nothing can be done but little can be ſaid.—The French cannot if they would pay their ſpoliation dues; and they would not if they could.—If the Envoys return home as well as they went, it will be as much as need be expected. The papers via Portland make no mention of them; but Capt. Prince ſays it was the common report at Liverpool, they would conclude an honorable negociation.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18.

Died, on Tueſday laſt, General *Simeon Thayer*, of Cumberland, in this State, whoſe eminent ſervices in the late revolutionary war will be remembered, as long as gratitude ſhall be conſidered a virtue.—His remains were brought to this town on Thurſday, and reſpectfully interred in the north burying-ground.

From a late London Paper.

DENMARK.

The French papers have lately preſented ſtatements of the ſituations of the Northern Powers. The following picture of Denmark may at this moment be thought intereſting.

The Daniſh government, though conſtituted on the moſt uncontrouled deſpotiſm, preſents us nevertheleſs in many inſtances with very excellent and uſeful models.

A ſtate ſurrounded by powerful neighbours, ſome of whom cannot have any ſtrong attention paid to them without giving

fence to others; a wide range of navigation, about thirty ships of the line, and near seventy-five thousand soldiers; a state which by means of its colonies disseminated through out every part of the globe, and by its vast commerce must touch in a variety of points with every other state, and which, notwithstanding, has succeeded in avoiding a war for these sixty years, is most undoubtedly a phenomenon well worthy the attention of the philosopher and politician.

Such a phenomenon is the more strikingly surprising amidst the present wide spread conflagration, from which scarcely any State has been able to escape. Chance or good fortune is not sufficient to explain it, nor should we be so unjust as to take from wisdom the share it has had in producing it.

By a most extraordinary good luck, for which limited monarchies must envy Denmark, that Kingdom has had since the year 1660, six despots without having had even one tyrant. Hence that suavity of disposition, that habitual calm which prevents disputes, quarrels, insurrections, and all the causes of intestine and foreign wars.

The wise and enlightened choice of Frederick V. placed at the head of the Danish government, Count Bernstorff, whose administration, always prudent and sometimes vigorous, not only secured the means of internal prosperity, but also acquired external consideration.

His nephew, who inherited his name and his talents, and whose death Denmark still bitterly laments, held the reins of Government in the most critical and difficult times, and to him is that kingdom indebted for having escaped unhurt, amidst all the storms that so long agitated Europe.

Men of rare and transcendant merit, when they have held eminent stations, do not wholly descend into the grave:—Even though they are not completely replaced, their principles survive them, and their spirit seems still to preside over the operations of the government which they formerly directed.

Such was the destiny of the late Count Bernstorff; one of his sons has in a manner inherited the principal place which he held in the administration, viz. the department of foreign affairs; and in order to shew himself a worthy successor, he perhaps wants only his father's experience, and that firmness of proceeding, which can only be acquired by a long acquaintance with public affairs.

With him is associated Count Schimmelmann, who is especially charged with the financial department. This Nobleman, whose name awakens the idea of every estimable quality, enjoys an influence which cannot be too great, as it is sure to be limited by his own modesty.

There are two more distinguished ministers in the King's council, Count Christian and Count Cay Reventlow. The former unites with great knowledge and the purest intentions, a somewhat perhaps of too strong bias towards arbitrary power and love of system; and the affairs of the interior, which are under his immediate superintendance, bespeak pretty clearly that disposition.—Every thing respecting internal regulations is adjusted and prepared for the King's Council by two men, who, from their talents, their situation, and their character, derive very considerable influence: The one is President, the other a member of the Danish court of Chancery; one is the chamberlain Moltke, in whom the Prince-Royal reposes much confidence; the other, Mr. de Colbiarnsen, an enlightened Philosopher, whose reputation however has of late been not a little tarnished by several acts of an intolerant spirit.

Count Cay Reventlow is a man of a cold disposition and sound judgment and wit, without a tincture of philosophy; he has travelled, and derived much advantage from what he has observed. He has fulfilled with distinction, some diplomatic missions, and he is far from being unacquainted with political economy, in which study he is chiefly engaged.

The Prince of Holstein Augustemburg, the King's son-in-law, has also a place in the King's council; his principles are looked upon to be as patriotic as can well be expected from a prince who is placed so near the throne. He is remarkable for the liberality of his manners, and for his taste for the sciences and the arts: and he has the principal direction of whatever relates to them.

The Prince Royal, who presides in the Council, acts in general for the good of the country, and willingly acquiesces in every measure that is proposed to promote it; but born with military dispositions, which his education has unfolded, he contents himself with the supreme controul of every thing that relates to the armies, both for sea and land, and he is seconded by his father in law Prince Charles of Hesse Cassel, Generalissimo of the troops, and commandant-general in the Dutchies of Sleswick and Holstein.

It is generally known that every act of government is issued and promulgated in the name of Christian VII.

Such is the character of the leading personages on whom at present depend the destinies of Denmark; patient and circumspect, and sometimes guided by a wise foresight, they with tolerable dexterity extricated their country from the dangers that threatened to involve it; it must indeed be confessed that their administration, especially of late, has not been exempt from faults and errors; but these are in a great measure to be imputed to the geographical position, and to the small extent, and power of the state which they govern.

Placed too nearly within the reach of the two great powers who have played a principal part in the coalition. Denmark however, has almost continually succeeded in steering clear of their dangerous influence, in repelling their insinuations, and in braving their threats; it is nevertheless no easy task for the greatest powers constantly to hold the balance equal between the two parties who alternately solicit their interference! Doubtless it was properly understanding the interests of Denmark to observe that prudent neutrality of which it has throughout preserved all the appearances. What could it have gained by embarking in the war, and what did it not risk by entering into hostilities? In vain did England, with whom it is connected by so many relations, instantly insist on its adhesion to the great confederacy; in vain did Russia, its formidable neighbour, repeatedly threaten its coasts, which in all points were open to invasion.

Happily for Denmark, the very arrogance of these solicitations destroyed their whole effect. The partisans of the common cause gave Denmark more multiplied causes of complaint, than that very nation against whom they were endeavouring to aim it, and only contributed to confirm its neutrality. On that determination it has now reason to rejoice. Notwithstanding the privateers of the two principal belligerent powers, who infest all the seas, never was the navigation of Denmark more extensive, never was its trade more flourishing. The merchandizes of two worlds pour into its ports. The Danish merchants and masters of privateers in the capital and other ports have amassed a degree of wealth hitherto unexampled in that country.

This is one of those prodigies which is little expected to proceed from weakness; it does not indeed, invariably, accompany the measures of prudence; but Denmark has the art to combine them; for the rest, placed in the midst of that crisis which left it, as it were insulated from the rest of Europe, it felt the necessity of some connection with a great power; it yielded to the direction of the Court of Berlin; and that court joining an imposing attitude to a cautious conduct, served at once as a shield, a model, and an excuse for Denmark.

The scene has again lately shifted for its happiness. The Confederates who appeared so formidable to Denmark, and who imagined they were also formidable to France, are now divided. Paul I. who so lately was anxiously looking out for Allies in all quarters for England, is now as busily employed in raising up enemies against her. He had no difficulty in bringing over to his schemes of animosity the young King of Sweden, already filled with indignation against the insolence of Great-Britain, from which his flag was unable to escape; it is believed that Denmark is now inclined to accede to the cause of the maritime powers, whom the pride of England threatens with greater dangers than French principles ever did the cause of Kings.

The Danish Government will no longer be taxed with pusillanimity when it will yield only to such motives, and when it will minister only to such influence. Recently there was some censure thrown on some of its resolutions against the press which appeared by no means to agree with the usual principles of moderation that guide the Danish Government. Let it withdraw that signal of intolerance from which in other respects it seems so averse. Let it promote the perfection of its salutary institutions, and reform those that are vicious. Let it also completely annul those badges of personal servitude which as yet degrade and pollute many parts of its dominions. Let it take no other part in the offensive alliance to which it is now invited to accede, but what may be necessary for assuring the liberty of the seas. Thus its Government may preserve its reputation for wisdom; and its subjects, in spite of the constitutional despotism they live under, may continue to be happy, or to imagine they are so.

NEWPORT,
TUESDAY, October 21, 1800.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Esq; is elected a representative in Congress for Connecticut, in the place of Jonathan Brace, Esq; resigned by a very great majority.

JAMES A. BAYARD, Esq; is re-elected for the state of Delaware by a majority of about 350.

Philadelphia papers of the 15th inst. say, that *WILLIAM JONES*, Esq; is elected representative in Congress for that city.

DIED.]—"On the 25th ult. the venerable, Mrs. *Ann Oldfield*, who through a long series of illness discovered the utmost christian fortitude and patience. Her exemplary virtues were remarkable; as a mother she was tender and affectionate, as a member of society benevolent to a great degree—and altogether as a character truly amiable—her loss is regretted by all who knew her, and her virtues it would be well to imitate."

—At Westerly, on the 15th inst. Mrs. *Sally Stillman*, in the 23d year of her age, consort of Mr. Luke Stillman, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Pearce of this town.

Marine Articles

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of NEWPORT, Oct. 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Alfred, Price,	Havanna
Greenwich, Tayer,	Ditto
Little Sally, Norris,	Ditto
Schooner Ruby, Greenwood,	Shelburne
Sukey, Hallet,	Boston
Abigail, Parker,	Barnstable
Sloop Semiramis, Dennis,	New-York
Two-Sisters, Earl,	Ditto
Eagle, Greene,	Cape-Francois
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Polly, Mosher,	Demarara
Schooner Sukey, Hallet,	Providence
Sally, Beers,	Hartford
Abigail, Parker,	Norfolk
Sloop Sally, Haile,	Haddam
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Ditto
Sally, Crane,	Hartford
Sally, Westcott,	Providence
Two-Sisters, Earl,	New-York
Brig Hope, Shearman,	Charleston

PORT OF NEWPORT,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Arrived the schooner *Commerce*, of *Providence*, *Nathaniel Packard* master, from *New-Providence* and bound for *Providence*; who informs that in lat. 38, and long. 72, on the 10th of October spoke with a brig from *Turks-Island* bound for *New-London*, 12 days out, but could not remember the vessel's nor master's name—all well.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Arrived brig *Orion*, of *Portsmouth*, *James Holmes* master, from *Tobago*, last from *St. Thomas's*, bound for *Boston*.—Left *St. Thomas's* the 12th of October in company with 17 sail under the convoy of the *Connecticut* ship of war; he informs that in lat. 35, and long. 69, spoke the ship *Fabius*, *John Daley* master, from *Adgemore*, and bound and belonging to *Philadelphia*—all well.——The same day arrived the sloop *Eagle*, *Caleb Greene*, jun. master from *Cape-Francois*, out 18 days, all well.—Sailed under convoy of the United States ship *Herald*, Capt. *Russell*, in company with one schooner belonging to *Providence*, and seven vessels belonging to different parts of the United States.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Arrived from *Halifax*, the schooner *Diana*, of this port *William Cozzens*, master, who brings a list of 17 American vessels, captured and lying there on the 7th inst. among which, we observe the sloop *Little Charlotte Cornell*, from *Bristol*, (R. Island) for *Leghorn*, condemned vessel and cargo—The *Diana* was cleared, vessel and cargo paying charges.

Same day arrived brig *Alfred*, *Price*, from *Havanna*.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Arrived schooner *Ruby*, *Thomas Greenwood*, from *Shelburne*, *Nova-Scotia*.

Also brig *General Wayne*, *Cozzens*, from *Cape-Francois*.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Brig *Ranger*, of *Portland*, *Grelea*, from *St. Thomas's* bound to *Portland*.

Ship *Hope*, from *St. Petersburgh*, *Robinson*, master, 44 days passage.

Also brig *Dolphin*, from *Berbice*, *Hussey* master, bound for *Boston*.

Ship *Commerce* of this port, *Robert Lawton* master, 62 days from *Amsterdam*—bound for *New-York*—put into this port, by stress of weather.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.
Fahrenheit's Thermometer,
1800.

OCTOBER.	Thermo. A.M.	Thermo. P.M.	Deg.	Wind. A.M.	Wind. P.M.	Weather. A.M.	Weather. P.M.
14	53	56		NW.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
15	46	50		NE.	SE.	Fair.	Cloudy.
16	57	59		SE.	NE.	Rain.	Do.
17	58	59		NE.	Do.	Rain.	Do.
18	58	62		E.	E.	Rain.	Do.
19	65	66		SE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Fair.
20	52	53		W.	W.	Fair.	Do.

WANTED,
A SCHOOL-MASTER, who can be well recommended, to keep a School near Howland's Ferry.——Enquire of
BENJAMIN HOWLAND.
Tiverton, October 17, 1800.

WANTED,
A PASSAGE for Ten Persons to Virginia, in a Vessel with good Accommodations.—Apply at Mrs. ROGERS's.
Newport, Oct. 20, 1800.

FRESH GOODS.

ROBERT LAWTON
Has just Received, at his Store, opposite Mr. *TOWNSEND's* Coffee-House, Thames-street;—a handsome and general Assortment of fashionable DRY GOODS, adapted to the season, among which are,

Broadcloths, fine and superfine; cassimeres; coatings; swansdowns; flannels; baize; Irish linens, &c. &c.

ALSO—A beautiful assortment of calicoes, chintzes, linens, gentlemen's beaver hats, ditto white ribb'd cotton stockings, do. hemp, ladies black and white long silk gloves, sarsnetts, pelongs, silk shawls, &c.

All which Goods will be sold at a very low Advance.
Newport, Oct. 20, 1800.

At a Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Rhode-Island Society of CINCINNATI, *on Thursday Evening, Oct.* 16, 1800.

VOTED, That the members of this society be required to wear the usual badge of Mourning on the left arm, as a testimony of respect for Gen. THAYER, late deceased, to commence on Sunday the 26th inst. and to continue for Twenty-one days;—it being a standing order of the society on the loss of one of its members.

THOMAS HOWLAND,
BROKER,
Has for SALE, on as good Terms as can be purchased in this Town,

Old Antigua Rum, per hogshead or barrel; New-England Do. per do.; Molasses, per hogshead or barrel; Bohea Tea per chest, hundred, dozen, or lb.; Coffee per bag, dozen, or lb.; Rice per tierce or hundred; white Havanna Sugar of a superior quality, per box, hundred or retail; spermaceti strained Oil per cask of a superior quality; Indigo per dozen or lb.; 200 quintals of Nova-Scotia Codfish, entitled to foreign drawback; Dowlas; Platillas; Checks, Stripes, and Oil-Cloths, per piece; Pimento per bag or dozen; Poland Starch per cask, dozen, or lb.; New-York Soap per box or dozen; Pepper per dozen or lb.; Bourbon and Batavia Coffee per bag or dozen; fresh superfine Flour per barrel or Cwt.

—ALSO—

An assortment of fresh imported Crockery and Glass Ware; consisting of Wine-Glasses; quart and pint Decanters; Goblets; Cans; pint and half-pint Tumblers; blue and green-edg'd Plates, first, second, and third size; Cream-colour'd do. do; quart and pint Bowls and Mugs; Cups and Saucers; painted, printed, enamel'd, and plain ditto, per groce, dozen or sett; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint Pitchers; Coffee-Cups and Saucers, blue and Cream-colour'd, per groce or sett; Pudding-Dishes; Baking Ditto; Wash-Basons.

Likewise, a large Scale-Beam and Scales; 11 pair Steelyards, which will weigh 1500 Cwt.; Lampblack per barrel or lb.; Vinegar per barrel or gallon; a number of Water-Casks.

Also the Sloop Olive-Branch, a staunch Vessel, Packet built, with good accommodations, 5 years old, and 52 tons burthen.

Wanted to Charter, the Decks of two or three Vessels, to carry Horses to the West-Indies: For which generous Terms will be given.
Newport, Oct. 20, 1800.

TO LET,
And immediate possession given,
The SHOP and CHAMBER, next westward to the office of the *Newport Mercury*.——Apply to
ROBERT M. AMBROSE.
Newport, Oct. 20, 1800.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 30th instant, at the house of the subscriber,
Five likely COWS, three stacks of good HAY, and sundry other articles, to the highest bidder.——Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.
MARY TEW.
Middletown, Oct. 20, 1800.

All Persons having Demands on the estate of *Edward Davis*, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM LANGLEY, Executor.
Newport, October 20, 1800.

fence to others; a wide range of navigation, about thirty ſhips of the line, and near ſeventy-five thouſand ſoldiers; a ſtate which by means of its colonies diſſeminated through out every part of the globe, and by its vaſt commerce muſt touch in a variety of points with every other ſtate, and which, notwithſtanding, has ſucceeded in avoiding a war for theſe ſixty years, is moſt undoubtedly a phenomenon well worthy the attention of the philoſopher and politician.

Such a phenomenon is the more ſtrikingly ſurpriſing amidſt the preſent wide ſpread conflagration, from which ſcarcely any State has been able to eſcape. Chance or good fortune is not ſufficient to explain it, nor ſhould we be ſo unjuſt as to take from wiſdom the ſhare it has had in producing it.

By a moſt extraordinary good luck, for which limited monarchies muſt envy Denmark, that Kingdom has had ſince the year 1660, ſix deſpots without having had even one tyrant. Hence that ſuavity of diſpoſition, that habitual calm which prevents diſputes, quarrels, inſurrections, and all the cauſes of inteſtine and foreign wars.

The wiſe and enlightened choice of Frederick V. placed at the head of the Daniſh government, Count Bernſtorff, whoſe adminiſtration, always prudent and ſometimes vigorous, not only ſecured the means of internal proſperity, but alſo acquired external conſideration.

His nephew, who inherited his name and his talents, and whoſe death Denmark ſtill bitterly laments, held the reins of Government in the moſt critical and difficult times, and to him is that kingdom indebted for having eſcaped unhurt, amidſt all the ſtorms that ſo long agitated Europe.

Men of rare and tranſcendant merit, when they have held eminent ſtations, do not wholly deſcend into the grave:—Even though they are not completely replaced, their principles ſurvive them, and their ſpirit ſeems ſtill to preſide over the operations of the government which they formerly directed.

Such was the deſtiny of the late Count Bernſtorff; one of his ſons has in a manner inherited the principal place which he held in the adminiſtration, viz. the department of foreign affairs; and in order to ſhew himſelf a worthy ſucceſſor, he perhaps wants only his father's experience, and that firmneſs of proceeding, which can only be acquired by a long acquaintance with public affairs.

With him is aſſociated Count Schimmelmann, who is eſpecially charged with the financial department. This Nobleman, whoſe name awakens the idea of every eſtimable quality, enjoys an influence which cannot be too great, as it is ſure to be limited by his own modeſty.

There are two more diſtinguiſhed miniſters in the King's council, Count Chriſtian and Count Cay Reventlow. The former unites with great knowledge and the pureſt intentions, a ſomewhat perhaps of too ſtrong bias towards arbitrary power and love of ſyſtem; and the affairs of the interior, which are under his immediate ſuperintendance, beſpeak pretty clearly that diſpoſition.—Every thing reſpecting internal regulations is adjuſted and prepared for the King's Council by two men, who, from their talents, their ſituation, and their character, derive very conſiderable influence: The one is Preſident, the other a member of the Daniſh court of Chancery; one is the chamberlain Moltke, in whom the Prince-Royal repoſes much confidence; the other, Mr. de Colbiarmſen, an enlightened Philoſopher, whoſe reputation however has of late been not a little tarniſhed by ſeveral acts of an intolerant ſpirit.

Count Cay Reventlow is a man of a cold diſpoſition and ſound judgment and wit, without a tincture of philoſophy; he has travelled, and derived much advantage from what he has obſerved. He has fulfilled with diſtinction, ſome diplomatic miſſions, and he is far from being unacquainted with political economy, in which ſtudy he is chiefly engaged.

The Prince of Holſtein Auguſtemburg, the King's ſon-in-law, has alſo a place in the King's council; his principles are looked upon to be as patriotic as can well be expected from a prince who is placed ſo near the throne. He is remarkable for the liberality of his manners, and for his taſte for the ſciences and the arts: and he has the principal direction of whatever relates to them.

The Prince Royal, who preſides in the Council, acts in general for the good of the country, and willingly acquieſces in every meaſure that is propoſed to promote it; but born with military diſpoſitions, which his education has unfolded, he contents himſelf with the ſupreme controul of every thing that relates to the armies, both for ſea and land, and he is ſeconded by his father in law Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, Generaliſſimo of the troops, and commandant-general in the Dutchies of Sleſwick and Holſtein.

It is generally known that every act of government is iſſued and promulgated in the name of Chriſtian VII.

Such is the character of the leading perſonages on whom at preſent depend the deſtinies of Denmark; patient and circumſpect, and ſometimes guided by a wiſe foreſight, they with tolerable dexterity extricated their country from the dangers that threatened to involve it; it muſt indeed be confeſſed that their adminiſtration, eſpecially of late, has not been exempt from faults and errors; but theſe are in a great meaſure to be imputed to the geographical poſition, and to the ſmall extent, and power of the ſtate which they govern.

Placed too nearly within the reach of the two great powers who have played a pricipal part in the coalition. Denmark however, has almoſt continually ſucceeded in ſteering clear of their dangerous influence, in repelling their inſinuations, and in braving their threats; it is nevertheleſs no eaſy taſk for the greateſt powers conſtantly to hold the balance equal between the two parties who alternately ſolicit their interference! Doubtleſs it was properly underſtanding the intereits of Denmark to obſerve that prudent neutrality of which it has throughout preſerved all the appearances. What could it have gained by embarking in the war, and what did it not riſk by entering into hoſtilities? In vain did England, with whom it is connected by ſo many relations, inſtantly inſiſt on its adheſion to the great confederacy; in vain did Ruſſia, its formidable neighbour, repeatedly threaten its coaſts, which in all points were open to invaſion.

Happily for Denmark, the very arrogance of theſe ſolicitations deſtroyed their whole effect. The partiſans of the common cauſe gave Denmark more multiplied cauſes of complaint, than that very nation againſt whom they were endeavouring to aim it, and only contributed to confirm its neutrality. On that determination it has now reaſon to rejoice. Notwithſtanding the privateers of the two principal belligerent powers, who infeſt all the ſeas, never was the navigation of Denmark more extenſive, never was its trade more flouriſhing. The merchandizes of two worlds pour into its ports. The Daniſh merchants and maſters of privateers in the capital and other ports have amaſſed a degree of wealth hitherto unexampled in that country.

This is one of thoſe prodigies which is little expected to proceed from weakneſs; it does not indeed, invariably, accompany the meaſures of prudence; but Denmark has the art to combine them; for the reſt, placed in the midſt of that criſis which left it, as it were inſulated from the reſt of Europe, it felt the neceſſity of ſome connection with a great power; it yielded to the direction of the Court of Berlin; and that court joining an impoſing attitude to a cautious conduct, ſerved at once as a ſhield, a model, and an excuſe for Denmark.

The ſcene has again lately ſhifted for its happineſs. The Confederates who appeared ſo formidable to Denmark, and who imagined they were alſo formidable to France, are now divided. Paul I. who ſo lately was anxiouſly looking out for Allies in all quarters for England, is now as buſily employed in raiſing up enemies againſt her. He had no difficulty in bringing over to his ſchemes of animoſity the young King of Sweden, already filled with indignation againſt the inſolence of Great-Britain, from which his flag was unable to eſcape; it is believed that Denmark is now inclined to accede to the cauſe of the maritime powers, whom the pride of England threatens with greater dangers than French principles ever did the cauſe of Kings.

The Daniſh Government will no longer be taxed with puſillanimity when it will yield only to ſuch motives, and when it will miniſter only to ſuch influence. Recently there was ſome cenſure thrown on ſome of its reſolutions againſt the preſs which appeared by no means to agree with the uſual principles of moderation that guide the Daniſh Government. Let it withdraw that ſignal of intolerance from which in other reſpects it ſeems ſo averſe. Let it promote the perfection of its ſalutary inſtitutions, and reform thoſe that are vicious. Let it alſo completely annul thoſe badges of perſonal ſervitude which as yet degrade and pollute many parts of its dominions. Let it take no other part in the offenſive alliance to which it is now invited to accede, but what may be neceſſary for aſſuring the liberty of the ſeas. Thus its Government may preſerve its reputation for wiſdom; and its ſubjects, in ſpite of the conſtitutional deſpotiſm they live under, may continue to be happy, or to imagine they are ſo.

NEWPORT,
TUESDAY, October 21, 1800.

JOHN COTTON SMITH, Eſq; is elected a repreſentative in Congreſs for Connecticut, in the place of Jonathan Brace, Eſq; reſigned, by a very great majority.

JAMES A. BAYARD, Eſq; is re-elected for the ſtate of Delaware by a majority of about 350.

Philadelphia papers of the 15th inſt. ſay, that *WILLIAM JONES*, Eſq; is elected repreſentative in Congreſs for that city.

DIED.]—"On the 25th ult. the venerable, Mrs. *Ann Oldfield*, who through a long ſeries of illneſs diſcovered the utmoſt chriſtian fortitude and patience. Her exemplary virtues were remarkable; as a mother ſhe was tender and affectionate, as a member of ſociety benevolent to a great degree—and altogether as a character truly amiable—her loſs is regretted by all who knew her, and her virtues it would be well to imitate."

—At Weſterly, on the 15th inſt. Mrs. *Sally Stillman*, in the 23d year of her age, conſort of Mr. Luke Stillman, and eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Pearce of this town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Alfred, Price,	Havanna
Greenwich, Tayer,	Ditto
Little Sally, Norris,	Ditto
Schooner Ruby, Greenwood,	Shelburne
Sukey, Hallet,	Boſton
Abigail, Parker,	Barnſtable
Sloop Semiramis, Dennis,	New-York
Two-Siſters, Earl,	Ditto
Eagle, Greene,	Cape-Francois
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Polly, Moſher,	Demarara
Schooner Sukey, Hallet,	Providence
Sally, Beers,	Hartford
Abigail, Parker,	Norfolk
Sloop Sally, Haile,	Haddam
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Ditto
Sally, Crane,	Hartford
Sally, Weſtcott,	Providence
Two-Siſters, Earl,	New-York
Brig Hope, Shearman,	Charleſton

PORT OF NEWPORT,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Arrived the ſchooner *Commerce*, of *Providence*, *Nathaniel Packard* maſter, from *New-Providence* and bound for *Providence*; who informs that in lat. 38, and long. 72, on the 10th of October ſpoke with a brig from *Turks-Island* bound for *New-London*, 12 days out, but could not remember the veſſel's nor maſter's name—all well.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Arrived brig *Orion*, of *Portsmouth*, *James Holmes* maſter, from *Tobago*, laſt from *St. Thomas's*, bound for *Boston*.—Left *St. Thomas's* the 12th of October in company with 17 ſail under the convoy of the *Connecticut* ſhip of war; he informs that in lat. 35, and long. 69, ſpoke the ſhip *Fabius*, *John Daley* maſter, from *Adgemore*, and bound and belonging to *Philadelphia*—all well.——The ſame day arrived the ſloop *Eagle*, *Caleb Greene*, jun. maſter from *Cape-Francois*, out 18 days, all well.—Sailed under convoy of the United States ſhip *Herald*, Capt. *Ruſſell*, in company with one ſchooner belonging to *Providence*, and ſeven veſſels belonging to different parts of the United States.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Arrived from *Halifax*, the ſchooner *Diana*, of this port *William Cozzens*, maſter, who brings a liſt of 17 American veſſels, captured and lying there on the 7th inſt. among which, we obſerve the ſloop *Little Charlotte Cornell*, from *Briſtol*, (R. Iſland) for *Leghorn*, condemned veſſel and cargo—The *Diana* was cleared, veſſel and cargo paying charges.

Same day arrived brig *Alfred*, *Price*, from *Havanna*.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Arrived ſchooner *Ruby*, *Thomas Greenwood*, from *Shelburne*, *Nova-Scotia*.

Alſo brig *General Wayne*, *Cozzens*, from *Cape-Francois*.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Brig *Ranger*, of *Portland*, *Grelea*, from *St. Thomas's* bound to *Portland*.

Ship *Hope*, from *St. Petersburgh*, *Robinſon*, maſter, 44 days paſſage.

Alſo brig *Dolphin*, from *Berbice*, *Huſſey* maſter, bound for *Boston*.

Ship *Commerce* of this port, *Robert Lawton* maſter, 62 days from *Amſterdam*—bound for *New-York*—put into this port, by ſtreſs of weather.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer,
1800.

OCTOBER.	Thermo. A. M.	Thermo. P. M.	Wind. A. M.	Wind. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.
	Deg.	Deg.				
14	53	56	NW.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
15	46	50	NE.	SE.	Fair.	Cloudy.
16	57	59	SE.	NE.	Rain.	Do.
17	58	59	NE.	Do.	Rain.	Do.
18	58	62	E.	E.	Rain.	Do.
19	65	66	SE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Fair.
20	52	53	W.	W.	Fair.	Do.

WANTED,

A SCHOOL-MASTER, who can be well recommended, to keep a School near Howland's Ferry.——Enquire of

BENJAMIN HOWLAND.

Tiverton, October 17, 1800.

WANTED,

A PASSAGE for Ten Perſons to Virginia, in a Veſſel with good Accommodations.—Apply at Mrs. ROGERS'S.

Newport, Oct. 20, 1800.

FRESH GOODS.

ROBERT LAWTON

Has juſt Received, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. *TOWNSEND's* Coffee-Houſe, Thames-ſtreet;—a handſome and general Aſſortment of faſhionable DRY GOODS, adapted to the ſeaſon, among which are,

Broadcloths, fine and ſuperfine; caſſimeres; coatings; ſwanſdowns; flannels; baize; Iriſh linens, &c. &c.

ALSO—A beautiful aſſortment of calicoes, chintzes, linens, gentlemen's beaver hats, ditto white ribb'd cotton ſtockings, do. hemp, ladies black and white long ſilk gloves, ſarſnetts, pelongs, ſilk ſhawls, &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Newport, Oct. 20, 1800.

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VOTED, That the members of this ſociety be required to wear the uſual badge of Mourning on the left arm, as a teſtimony of reſpect for Gen. THAYER, late deceaſed, to commence on Sunday the 26th inſt. and to continue for Twenty-one days;—it being a ſtanding order of the ſociety on the loſs of one of its members.

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—ALSO—

An aſſortment of freſh imported Crockery and Glaſs Ware; conſiſting of Wine-Glaſſes; quart and pint Decanters; Goblets; Cans; pint and half-pint Tumblers; blue and green-edg'd Plates, firſt, ſecond, and third ſize; Cream-colour'd do. do; quart and pint Bowls and Mugs; Cups and Saucers; painted, printed, enamel'd, and plain ditto, per groce, dozen or ſett; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint Pitchers; Coffee-Cups and Saucers, blue and Cream-colour'd, per groce or ſett; Pudding-Diſhes; Baking Ditto; Waſh-Baſons.

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Alſo the Sloop Olive-Branch, a ſtaunch Veſſel, Packet built, with good accommodations, 5 years old, and 52 tons burthen.

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MARY TEW.

Middletown, Oct. 20, 1800.

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WILLIAM LANGLEY, Executor.

Newport, October 20, 1800.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that a complete edition of the works of Mr. W. CLIFTON, late of Philadelphia, is now in a state of considerable forwardness in the city of New-York, and will appear, adorned with an elegant head of the author, in the course of the present autumn. What will render this interesting volume more valuable to purchasers in general, and particularly to the friends of a man of brilliant understanding, now, alas! no more, will be a biographical sketch of the life of Mr. CLIFTON, by a gentleman, best calculated to do justice to departed worth, both by the beauty and energy of his stile, and his long habits of intimacy with the author, whose works he is collating. We are confident that this volume will be perused with pleasure by every man of sentiment and taste. The author, who died prematurely of a consumption, that disorder so fatal to those,

"Who tame their youth to philosophic cares,
And grow still paler by the midnight lamp,"

was one of that small "self sequester'd" band, who relinquish the forum or the field for the "pensive secresy of desart cell," and seek, in the words of the impassioned GRAY,

Cloisters dim—far from the haunts of folly,
With freedom by their side, and soft-eyed melancoly.

[*Gaz. U. States.*]

JOHN C. SCOTT

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to the House lately occupied by Mrs. *CATHARINE MALBONE*, a few doors below Banister's wharf—where he has for Sale, a general assortment of English GOODS, among which are the following articles:

English, India, and Italian silks and lutestrings; sattins and pelongs; kid and silk gloves; dimities and humhums; ribbons and silk shawls; camel's hair ditto; Irish linens; Britannias; mens' beaver hats; Navy coat and vest buttons; United States Artillery buttons; dirks and hangers; badges; bohea, hyson, gunpowder, and souchong Tea, per chest or less quantity; Jamaica and Havanna Sugar, by the barrel.

He has also just received from Liverpool, a fashionable assortment of ladies cupola bonnets & hats; childrens' straw bonnets; ladies Morocco and kid shoes.

☞ He returns his thanks to his former friends, and requests a continuance of their custom.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

WANTED,

Five or Six Hundred Bushels of good clean OATS.——Enquire of
GILES HOSIER.

EARL & WHITEHORNE

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store, on Major Handy's wharf,
NEWPORT,
A general assortment of
Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*.

Among which are the following articles:

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,

West-India Rum		Middlings	
Madeira	WINES.	Almonds	
Sherry		Essence Spruce	
Teneriffe—and		Mustard	
Claret		Black Pepper	
Holland Gin		Sweet Oil	
Loaf and brown Sugars		Ginger	
		Starch	
Hyson,	TEAS.	Hair-Powder	
Souchong,		Allum	
Chulang—and		Copperas	
Bohea		Brimstone	
Coffee		Lampblack	
Currants		Spanish Brown	
Raisins and Figs		New-York Soap	
Rice and Salt		Vinegar	
Superfine and fine Flour		Spanish Segars	
		Crockery Ware by the Crate.	
Rye Ditto			

Hibbert's best brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or single pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; sheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; English and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all sorts; Bunting; brass Amplitude, and common Compasses; Mattrasses; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glasses; Spikes and Nails assorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw-Augers; Files and Rasps; Gimblets; Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mops; Scrubbing-Brushes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an assortment of Charts.

A L S O

China—in Tea Setts; and Windsor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewise transact Business on Commission.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for sale by
JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,

Nearly opposite Messrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING's* STORE,

Has just received a fresh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewise received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of superior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Press Papers.—A large and general Assortment of School-Books, Wholesale and Retail, as low as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. with almost every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a small Assortment of Books—in the various Branches of Polite Literature of the latest Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be sold at the Boston Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as usual, with daily Additions of the Newest Publications—such as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, August 26, 1800.

JOSEPH LYON,

Has for Sale,

One hundred thousand best North-Carolina Cedar Shingles—10 puncheons Tobago Rum—and a few hogsheads good retailing Molasses.

Newport, October 7, 1800.

For Sale, by
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
5000 Weight of Kentucky Cordage.
4 Bolts of N° 2 English Duck.
New Schooner's Mainsail, Foresail and Topsail, of Russia and English Duck, ready for immediate Use.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

THOMAS NAPIER, & Co.

N° 157, Pearl-Street, New-York,

Have just received, per the ships Fanny, from Glasgow, Ann and Briseis, from Liverpool, &c.

The following elegant assortment of *DRY GOODS, viz,*

SWANSDOWNS, plain and striped patterns, cloths, blue and fancy colours, common and fine; cassimeres; rose, point, and striped blankets; black sewing silks, fancy and white quiltings, dimities and dimity furniture, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, thicksetts and dyed pillows, 4-4 and 5-4 printed calicoes, printed calico furnitures flannels and baize, ivory combs; cotton sheetings; 15-16, 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 purple chintz shawls: printed linen pocket handkerchiefs; 9-8 and 6-4 cambric muslins: tamboured, needle, sprigged and plain book and jaconet muslins, of every description; cottons, romal handkerchiefs, &c.

A L S O

Received per ship Ann, from Liverpool.

4000 bushels of salt, and 40 tons of coals.

They have also on hand of former importations.

12 trunks white flax dowlas
12 ditto oznaburg threads, and
8 ditto Scotch linens, low priced
} entitled to drawback.

All of which will be sold very low for cash or good notes.

New-York, Sept. 26.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, October 1, 1800.

The creditors of Ephraim Carpenter, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October instant, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why his Petition, for the benefit of the Insolvent act, ought not to be granted.

By order,
W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island &c. October 7, 1800.

The creditors of William Coone, 3d, of Hopkinton, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly at Providence on the last Monday of October inst. to shew cause, (if any they have) why his petition for the benefit of the insolvent act, ought not to be granted. *By order,*
W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per hogshead or barrel; first quality Georgia Tobacco per ditto; Cordage of all sizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and square bars, per ton or hundred; souchong and bohea Teas, per chest or dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; mess and prime Pork, per barrel; Rock Salt per bushel.

Also Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has just received a new supply of GOODS, suitable for the approaching season;—amongst which are the following:

Broadcloths	Pelongs and Modes
Coatings	Bonnet Sattins
Plains	A great variety of
Russels	Cammel's hair and chintz Shawls
Calimancoes	Muslin Ditto
Tammies	Cotton Cambricks
Bombazets	Muslins Calicoes
Wildbores	Ladies & childrens' Bonnets
Durants	Kid & other Gloves
Handkerchiefs—a great variety	Muslin and painted tiffany Turbans.
Silk Shawls	
Black Lutestrings	

Also a large supply of kid Morocco and cloth Shoes, warranted, and very cheap.—Every sort of Needle-Work, from the best embroidery to plain sewing, done in the neatest manner.—Likewise Gowns, Cloaks, Bonnets, and Caps.

Seamen and soldier's Clothing, warranted to be made strong.

If Mrs. *FOWLER* has suitable encouragement, she intends to establish the Millinery business in all its beautiful variety, as she expects a large assortment of fancy Goods.—She has on hand, Spices, Crockery, and Glass Ware; as also a number of articles, too tedious to enumerate; which she offers very low.

Mrs. *Fowler* offers her sincere thanks, to those who have favoured her with their custom, and hopes to merit a continuance of it by the most unremitting attention.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

BY virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq; Judge of the District Court for the District of Rhode-Island,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a libel is filed in said Court, by Daniel Lyman and William Hunter, Esqrs. Proctors to Avery A. Bill, of New-London, in the District of Connecticut, master of the Sloop Sea-Flower; and William Kelham, &c. mariners on board said Sloop; against a certain Brigantine, called the William, of Norwich;—a Wreck, taken possession of at Sea, by the said Bill, &c. claiming the whole of said Brigantine, and the Cargo on board thereof, as Salvage;—and that trial will be had upon said libel at a special District Court, to be holden at Newport in said District, on the twenty-second of October inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, October 1, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

By Virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq. Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District,—Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed for sale, at Public Auction on Thursday, the twenty third inst. at ten o'clock A. M. the sloop Good-Intent, as she now lies at Dennis's wharf in Newport; said sloop having been adjudged forfeit, at a special District Court, held at Newport on Tuesday the thirtieth of Sept. last, for having been employed in transporting Slaves from the coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport Oct. 1, 1800.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER's Wharf,

Brandy; rum; cherry; curre wine; London porter; vinegar; suga tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; a spice; pepper; mustard; coarse, fine a blown salt; salt fish; founding leads; sa needles; fishing leads, lines, and fish-hoo of all sorts; cane and hemlock fishing-pole flints, powder, shot and musket balls; gu clocks; stock-locks; coffee-mills; rum clapper and scupper-nails; brass and en cocks; large and small gimblets screws; wh gre-head and small canters; half, and quarter forts of wine-gl

Blue platters quart and pint b three, two, and one, and saucers; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; flore pe jugs, from three gallons to one long pipes; corks; twine; patent tin glasses; common ditto; house, scrubbing tar, white-wash, and shoe-brushes; jack and tormentors; sickles; jeb, jack, at case-knives and forks; iron and met spoons; men's, women's, and children's shoes and boots; bunting and ready colours; nests of tubs, boxes, and measure pails; sieves; wooden bowls; nicps; red wood; roll brimstone; large and small Nova Scotia and English grind-stones, &c.

Newport, August 25, 1800.

RUM & ONIONS.

5 puncheons of 3d proof superior flavoured Grenada Rum.

6000 Bunches Weathersfield (Connect.) Onions, for Sale, if soon applied for, by
HAZARD & GARDNER.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of JOHN STEVENS RICHARDSON, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT STEVENS, Executor.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

BRISTOL CHURCH

LOTTERY.

THE Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of *Rhode-Island, &c.* having granted to the Church in *Bristol* the Benefit of a Lottery, they have elected the Subscribers Managers, who have given Bonds, as required by Law, and now present the Public with the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
1		700		700
2	Prizes of	300	are	600
3		250		750
4		150		600
10		100		1000
12		50		600
14		40		560
15		30		450
18		20		360
29		10		290
430		6		2580
2002		5		10010
2541	Prizes			20500
2459	Blanks.		for the Lottery,	4500
5000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars,			25,000

**** Not one Blank to a Prize.*

The Managers flatter themselves that the above Scheme, calculated to ensure to every charitable Adventurer a certain Prize at a small Hazard, will meet the Approbation of the Public; and as they are determined that no Exertions on their Part shall be wanting, they feel confident in asserting, that this Lottery shall commence drawing on the first *Mondey* in *December* next.—All Prizes shall be paid on Demand, excepting the ten highest, which shall be payable within 60 and 90 Days after the Drawing shall have been published.—Prizes not called for within 6 Months, will be considered as given for the Benefit of the Society.

NATHANIEL MUNRO,
LEMUEL CLARK,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
AARON USHER.

Bristol, June 21, 1800.

N. B. TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Stores of JOHN BOURS, Esq; and Mr. WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-street, Newport.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We understand that a complete edition of the works of Mr. W. CLIFTON, late of Philadelphia, is now in a state of considerable forwardness in the city of New-York, and will appear, adorned with an elegant head of the author, in the course of the present autumn. What will render this interesting volume more valuable to purchasers in general, and particularly to the friends of a man of brilliant understanding, now, alas! no more, will be a biographical sketch of the life of Mr. CLIFTON, by a gentleman, best calculated to do justice to departed worth, both by the beauty and energy of his stile, and his long habits of intimacy with the author, whose works he is collating. We are confident that this volume will be perused with pleasure by every man of sentiment and taste. The author, who died prematurely of a consumption, that disorder so fatal to those,

"Who tame their youth to philosophic cares,
And grow still paler by the midnight lamp,"

was one of that small "self sequester'd" band, who relinquish the forum or the field for the "pensive secresy of desart cell," and seek, in the words of the impassioned GRAY,

Cloisters dim—far from the haunts of folly,
With freedom by their side, and soft-eyed melancoly.

[*Gaz. U. States.*]

JOHN C. SCOTT

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to the House lately occupied by Mrs. *CATHARINE MALBONE*, a few doors below Banister's wharf—where he has for Sale, a general assortment of English GOODS, among which are the following articles:

English, India, and Italian silks and lutestrings; sattins and pelongs; kid and silk gloves; dimities and humhums; ribbons and silk shawls; camel's hair ditto; Irish linens; Britannias; mens' beaver hats; Navy coat and vest buttons; United States Artillery buttons; dirks and hangers; badges; bohea, hyson, gunpowder, and souchong Tea, per chest or less quantity; Jamaica and Havanna Sugar, by the barrel.

He has also just received from Liverpool, a fashionable assortment of ladies cupola bonnets & hats; childrens' straw bonnets; ladies Morocco and kid shoes.

☞ He returns his thanks to his former friends, and requests a continuance of their custom.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

WANTED,

Five or Six Hundred Bushels of good clean OATS.——Enquire of
GILES HOSIER.

EARL & WHITEHORNE

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their store, on Major Handy's wharf,
NEWPORT,
A general assortment of
Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*.

Among which are the following articles:

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,

West-India Rum		Middlings	
Madeira	WINE.	Almonds	
Sherry		Essence Spruce	
Teneriffe—and		Mustard	
Claret		Black Pepper	
Holland Gin		Sweet Oil	
Loaf and brown Sugars		Ginger	
		Starch	
Hyson,	TEAS.	Hair-Powder	
Souchong,		Allum	
Chulang—and		Copperas	
Bohea		Brimstone	
Coffee		Lampblack	
Currants		Spanish Brown	
Raisins and Figs		New-York Soap	
Rice and Salt		Vinegar	
Superfine and fine Flour		Spanish Segars	
		Crockery Ware by the Crate.	
Rye Ditto			

Hibbert's best brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or single pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; sheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; English and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all sorts; Bunting; brass Amplitude, and common Compasses; Mattrasses; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glasses; Spikes and Nails assorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw-Augers; Files and Rasps; Gimblets; Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mops; Scrubbing-Brushes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an assortment of Charts.

A L S O

China—in Tea Setts; and Windsor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewise transact Business on Commission.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1800.

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A fresh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Assortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for sale by
JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, as usual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,

Nearly opposite Messrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING's* STORE,

Has just received a fresh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewise received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of superior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Press Papers.—A large and general Assortment of School-Books, Wholesale and Retail, as low as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Instruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. with almost every Article in the Stationary Line.

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All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, August 26, 1800.

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One hundred thousand best North-Carolina Cedar Shingles—10 puncheons Tobago Rum—and a few hogsheads good retailing Molasses.

Newport, October 7, 1800.

For Sale, by
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.
5000 Weight of Kentucky Cordage.
4 Bolts of N° 2 English Duck.
New Schooner's Mainsail, Foresail and Topsail, of Russia and English Duck, ready for immediate Use.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

THOMAS NAPIER, & Co.

N° 157, Pearl-Street, New-York,

Have just received, per the ships Fanny, from Glasgow, Ann and Briseis, from Liverpool, &c.

The following elegant assortment of *DRY GOODS, viz,*

SWANSDOWNS, plain and striped patterns, cloths, blue and fancy colours, common and fine; cassimeres; rose, point, and striped blankets; black sewing silks, fancy and white quiltings, dimities and dimity furniture, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, thicksetts and dyed pillows, 4-4 and 5-4 printed calicoes, printed calico furnitures, flannels and baize, ivory combs; cotton sheetings; 15-16, 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 purple chintz shawls: printed linen pocket handkerchiefs; 9-8 and 6-4 cambric muslins; tamboured, needle, sprigged and plain book and jaconet muslins, of every description; cottons, romal handkerchiefs, &c.

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Received per ship Ann, from Liverpool.

4000 bushels of salt, and 40 tons of coals.

They have also on hand of former importations,

12 trunks white flax dowlas
12 ditto oznaburg threads, and
8 ditto Scotch linens, low priced
} entitled to drawback.

All of which will be sold very low for cash or good notes.

New-York, Sept. 26.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, October 1, 1800.

The creditors of Ephraim Carpenter, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, on the last Monday in October instant, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why his Petition, for the benefit of the Insolvent act, ought not to be granted.

By order,
W. V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

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AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of superfine broad Cloths of the most fashionable Colours—and Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, of the newest Taste.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of RhodeIsland,

GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Island and New-England Rum, per hogshead or barrel; first quality Georgia Tobacco per ditto; Cordage of all sizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and square bars, per ton or hundred; souchong and bohea Teas, per chest or dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck; mess and prime Pork, per barrel; Rock Salt per bushel.

Also Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and small Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has just received a new supply of GOODS, suitable for the approaching season;—amongst which are the following:

Broadcloths	Pelongs and Modes
Coatings	Bonnet Sattins
Plains	A great variety of
Russels	Cammel's hair and chintz Shawls
Calimancoes	Muslin Ditto
Tammies	Cotton Cambricks
Bombazets	Muslins Calicoes
Wildbores	Ladies & childrens' Bonnets
Durants	Kid & other Gloves
Handkerchiefs—a great variety	Muslin and painted tiffany Turbans.
Silk Shawls	
Black Lutestrings	

Also a large supply of kid Morocco and cloth Shoes, warranted, and very cheap.—Every sort of Needle-Work, from the best embroidery to plain sewing, done in the neatest manner.—Likewise Gowns, Cloaks, Bonnets, and Caps.

Seamen and soldier's Clothing, warranted to be made strong.

If Mrs. *FOWLER* has suitable encouragement, she intends to establish the Millinery business in all its beautiful variety, as she expects a large assortment of fancy Goods.—She has on hand, Spices, Crockery, and Glass Ware; as also a number of articles, too tedious to enumerate; which she offers very low.

Mrs. *Fowler* offers her sincere thanks, to those who have favoured her with their custom, and hopes to merit a continuance of it by the most unremitting attention.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ff.

BY virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq; Judge of the District Court for the District of Rhode-Island,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a libel is filed in said Court, by Daniel Lyman and William Hunter, Esqrs. Proctors to Avery A. Bill, of New-London, in the District of Connecticut, master of the Sloop Sea-Flower; and William Kelham, &c. mariners on board said Sloop; against a certain Brigantine, called the William, of Norwich;—a Wreck, taken possession of at Sea, by the said Bill, &c. claiming the whole of said Brigantine, and the Cargo on board thereof, as Salvage;—and that trial will be had upon said libel at a special District Court, to be holden at Newport in said District, on the twenty-second of October inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, October 1, 1800.

Rhode-Island Dictrict, ff.

By Virtue of a warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq. Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District,—Notice is hereby given, that there will be exposed for sale, at Public Auction on Thursday, the twenty third inst. at ten o'clock A. M. the sloop Good-Intent, as she now lies at Dennis's wharf in Newport; said sloop having been adjudged forfeit, at a special District Court, held at Newport on Tuesday the thirtieth of Sept. last, for having been employed in transporting Slaves from the coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport Oct. 1, 1800.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER's Wharf,

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; sugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; allspice; pepper; mustard; coarse, fine and blown salt; salt fish; founding leads; sail-needles; fishing leads, lines, and fish-hooks of all sorts; cane and hemlock fishing-poles; flints, powder, shot and musket balls; gun-clocks; stock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and scupper-nails; brass and wooden cocks; large and small gimblets; cork-screws; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; segars; large and small decanters; vinegar cruets; half, and quarter, tumblers; four different sorts of wine-glasses; salt-cellers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and dishes; plates of three sizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and saucers; sugar pots; wash bafons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; stone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent tube-glasses; common ditto; house, scrubbing, tar, white-wash, and shoe-brushes; ladles and tormentors; sickles; jack, and case-knives and forks; iron and metal spoons; men's, women's, and children's shoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; nests of tubs, boxes, and measures; pails; sieves; wooden bowls; mops; redwood; roll brimstone; large and small Nova-Scotia and English grind-stones, &c.

Newport, August 25, 1800.

RUM & ONIONS.

5 puncheons of 3d proof superior flavoured Grenada Rum.

6000 Bunches Weathersfield (Connect.) Onions, for Sale, if soon applied for, by
HAZARD & GARDNER.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of JOHN STEVENS RICHARDSON, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT STEVENS, Executor.

Newport, October 6, 1800.

BRISTOL CHURCH
LOTTERY.

THE Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of *Rhode-Island, &c.* having granted to the Church in *Bristol* the Benefit of a Lottery, they have elected the Subscribers Managers, who have given Bonds, as required by Law, and now present the Public with the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
1		700		700
2	Prizes of	300	are	600
3		250		750
4		150		600
10		100		1000
12		50		600
14		40		560
15		30		450
18		20		360
29		10		290
430		6		2580
2002		5		10,010
2541	Prizes			20,500
2459	Blanks.		for the Lottery,	4500
5000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars,			25,000

*** *Not one Blank to a Prize.*

The Managers flatter themselves that the above Scheme, calculated to ensure to every charitable Adventurer a certain Prize at a small Hazard, will meet the Approbation of the Public; and as they are determined that no Exertions on their Part shall be wanting, they feel confident in asserting, that this Lottery shall commence drawing on the first *Monday* in *December* next.—All Prizes shall be paid on Demand, excepting the ten highest, which shall be payable within 60 and 90 Days after the Drawing shall have been published.—Prizes not called for within 6 Months, will be considered as given for the Benefit of the Society.

NATHANIEL MUNRO,
LEMUEL CLARK,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
AARON USHER.

Bristol, June 21, 1800.

N. B. TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Stores of JOHN BOURS, Esq; and Mr. WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-street, Newport.